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Biographical sketch
of Hon. George W. Del-
amater republican
candidate for Govern-
or.

By Samuel P. Bates

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PRESENTED BY THE

CITIZENS'
REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE
OF PHILADELPHIA,
TO THE
VOTERS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Citizens' Republican Committee has been formed to aid in the election of the Republican nominees for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Secretary of Internal Affairs. The committee is composed of citizens representing a great variety of occupations. As individuals they have but rarely taken an organized part in the determination of political issues, but feeling at this time the great importance of Republican victory, and recognizing the high character and exceptional qualifications of all the nominees of the Republican party, they have organized themselves into the "Citizens' Republican Committee," and will aid, by all honorable means at their command, not only to insure Republican victory, but to increase the Republican majority.

The following biographical sketch, endorsements, open letters and public communications show the development of the canvass of the Hon. George W. Delamater prior to his nomination, and indicate the esteem in which he is held and the source of his popularity. We invite a careful perusal of the following pages, in the belief that they establish indisputable arguments which should secure the support of every Republican for the nominees of his party.

FOR GOVERNOR:

Hon. GEORGE W. DELAMATER.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR:

Hon. LOUIS A. WATRES.

SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS:

Hon. THOMAS J. STEWART.

THE CITIZENS' REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

H. S. HUIDEKOPER, *Chairman.*

J. LEVERING JONES, *Vice-Chairman.*

DIMNER BEEBER, *Treasurer.*

FRANK M. RITER, *Secretary.*

William W. Justice,
John M. Maris,
Samuel J. Sharpless,
Frank E. Rosengarten,
Henry T. Coates,
James Dobson,
William P. Ellison,
H. S. Huidekoper,
S. Weir Mitchell, M. D.
J. Sergeant Price,
William H. Ingham,
J. Tatnall Lea,
John H. Bromley,
Charles B. Baeder,
Richard L. Ashhurst,
Tatnall Paulding,
Henry C. Townsend,
William A. Ingham,
S. Emlen Meigs,
Eugene L. Ellison,
George Tucker Bispham,
W. H. Folwell,
Alfred Moore,
Robert J. Cook,
Henry C. Butcher,
Harry Rogers,
Edward T. Mathews,

Philip C. Garrett,
C. Stuart Patterson,
Edward C. Knight,
Alexander Biddle,
Rich'd M. Cadwalader,
Hamilton Disston,
John R. Fell,
Thomas S. Harrison,
Robert C. Lippincott,
John S. Jenks,
Henry Lewis,
J. Bayard Henry,
John F. Stoer,
George F. Tyler,
Robert Shoemaker,
Joseph L. Caven,
Robert Purvis,
William Nelson West,
Samuel Lucas,
Cadwalader Biddle,
Warren G. Griffith,
Ambrose E. Lehman,
Charles E. Morgan, Jr.,
George W. Allen,
Thomas P. C. Stokes,
David S. B. Chew,
W. Wharton Fisher,

Effingham B. Morris,
Winthrop Smith,
George D. McCreary,
Charles W. Henry,
J. Levering Jones,
William Potter,
Dimner Beeber,
Charles E. Pancoast,
Horace W. Sellers,
James Tatham,
Henry Whelen, Jr.,
Thomas Leaming,
Charles Platt, Jr.,
Stacy Reeves,
Theo. E. Wiedersheim,
William Henry Lex,
Isaac Kohn,
John Boyd,
J. Ogden Hoffman,
James Rawle,
John K. Gittens, Jr.,
Gavin W. Hart,
Clifford Pemberton, Jr.,
Thomas S. Dando,
James W. Cooke,
T. Bennett Phillips,
John M. McCurdy,

Francis Rawle,
 George W. Farr,
 Mahlon H. Dickinson,
 Wm. C. Houston, Jr.,
 Robert H. Hinckley,
 Thos. B. Wanamaker,
 J. N. M. Shimer,
 Charles Thackara,
 Rodman Wister,
 Samuel B. Stinson,
 Joseph B. Altemus,
 Thomas Dolan,
 S. S. Hollingsworth,
 William Harkness,
 John Lucas,
 Theodore Justice,
 Thomas McKean,
 Robert C. Ogden,
 Thomas Potter, Jr.,
 Daniel Sutter,
 Caldwell K. Biddle,
 G. Harry Davis,
 James B. Young,
 William C. Wilson,
 William McLean,
 Charles B. McMichael,
 A. S. Eisenhower,
 Chas. S. Wurts, M.D.,
 Samuel Croft,

Spencer Ervin,
 Walter M. L. Ziegler, M.D.,
 Frederic Shaw,
 Charles J. Cohen,
 James C. Biddle,
 Morris Dallett,
 J. Wesley Supplee,
 J. Fletcher Conrad,
 George H. North,
 Theodore Frothingham,
 Samuel B. Huey,
 Jones Wister,
 R. T. McCarter, Jr.,
 W. H. Goodwin,
 Henry S. Grove,
 F. von A. Cabeen,
 Ernest Law,
 Leoni Melick,
 Louis A. Biddle,
 Collins W. Walton,
 Fred'ck Meade Bissell,
 Robert Ralston,
 James Riley,
 Louis C. Vanuxem,
 Zachary T. Jones,
 Edward Roberts, Jr.,
 R. W. Lesley,
 Harry Peale,
 William M. Coates,

Edward Brinton Smith,
 Joseph M. Gazzam,
 Adam Everly,
 Charles E. Kreamer,
 Henry C. Ewing,
 John W. Brock,
 Frederick C. Brewster, Jr.,
 Ferdinand V. Hoyt,
 Syl. Bonnaffon, Jr.,
 Alfred G. Clay,
 Joseph S. Neff, M.D.,
 Silas W. Pettit,
 Henry A. Ingram,
 J. Edw. Carpenter,
 Joseph T. Jackson,
 H. B. Tyler,
 Charles D. Barney,
 Sussex D. Davis,
 Harry J. Worrell,
 Edward D. Page,
 Charles S. Whelen,
 Edward P. Allinson,
 J. Barry Colahan, Jr.,
 Samuel O. Stokes,
 Wm. F. Audendried,
 W. V. Sickel,
 Henry Bain,
 John G. Croxton,
 Frank M. Riter.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF
HON. GEORGE W. DELAMATER,
REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR
GOVERNOR.

BY PROF. SAMUEL P. BATES,
State Historian of Pennsylvania.

George Wallace Delamater was born in Meadville, Pa., on the 31st of March, 1849, and has consequently seen the full half of the fourscore years, the extreme limit of the life of man. He is of the eighth generation of the family of Delamaters in this country, Claude le Maitre or De le Maitre and his wife Hester, daughter of Pierre Du Bois, from whom he is descended, having been married in Holland, whither they had gone to escape religious persecution in 1652, and in the same year emigrated to New Amsterdam, now New York. His maternal ancestry is traced back for nine generations in this country, William Towne, from whom he is lineally descended, having settled in Salem, Mass., in 1640. Salem Towne, the educator, was a descendant from this branch of the family, and the late Schuyler Colfax from the Delamater branch. No family has displayed a more patriotic devotion to country, whether in the earlier or later struggles for free institutions, and their perpetuity, than this, the rolls of the army in every fresh encounter bearing with honor the name of Delamater.

The father of Mr. Delamater, the Hon. George B. Delamater, well known throughout the borders of the Commonwealth, having represented the Crawford and Erie district in the State Senate, has proved himself not only a wise and prudent legislator, but one of the ablest and most successful business men in the country. Large interests have been entrusted to him with implicit confidence, and never has the trust been abused. The family name has never been tarnished, and it is to-day the synonym of honor.

The son received a common school education, and, what was far better, the tutelage and guidance of a cultured and pious mother. In due course he was entered as a student in Allegheny College, one of the oldest of the colleges of the better class in the country. He acquitted himself with honor as a student, and bore with him at his graduation the esteem and regard of his associates and his instructors. Purposing to adopt the law as his profession, he entered the Harvard Law School, and after the required period of study was admitted to practice in the courts of his native county. Possessing himself of a law library of rare excellence, and a miscellaneous collection of the best in science and polite literature, he sat down to the practice of his profession with every prospect of a brilliant career. His training had been thorough and ample, and his tastes were professional.

But after some three years devoted to his profession, openings for large business enterprises presenting themselves, he entered upon them with all his manly vigor, and has been, beyond his wildest dreams, successful. He is at the head of the banking house of Delamater & Co., a director of the Merchants' National Bank of Meadville, president of the company and owner of the controlling interest in the Meadville and Linesville Railroad, president of the Meadville Fuel Gas Company, and connected with other local enterprises. It will be seen by this enumeration that to manage business so extensive and varied in this age of enterprise and sharp competition, and to manage it successfully, as he has done, demands capacity of no common order.

While thus engrossed in large business transactions, sufficient to turn the head of a man of less nerve than he, he has not been oblivious to educational and philanthropic enterprises, and his neighborhood and his State have abundant cause for gratitude for his counsel and aid. In the midst of his cares he has suffered no pinched or penurious policy to gain any foothold in his heart, but exemplifies that broad philosophy, that the prosperity which gives him the means to do good heightens the pleasures and warms and enlarges the heart in doing good.

In participating in public affairs Mr. Delamater has been influenced more by a desire to harmonize conflicting and warring interests and factions than for personal or selfish advancement. To subserve the good of the public, to uphold a broad, vigorous, reasonable and just policy in State and Nation, has been his settled, unyielding purpose. To give to every man, of whatever faction or clique, a fair hearing and his legitimate influence—in short, to forego the dictation of masters and return to the simplicity of the best days of party management—has been the cardinal doctrine in his political life.

How well his principles have been indorsed and approved is shown by his advancement, which, for a young man, is honorable. He was Mayor of Meadville in 1876, Senatorial delegate to the State Convention in 1878 and Chairman of the Republican County Committee during the campaigns of 1878 and 1879. In 1880 he was chosen a Garfield Presidential elector for Pennsylvania, and in 1886 was elected to the State Senate. In all these positions he has shown himself a safe and sagacious leader, harmonizing conflicting interests, pointing out the goal to success by the path of justice and honor, without embittering political antagonisms, and to-day the party with which he is allied in Crawford County was never in a more united and healthy condition.

In early life Mr. Delamater adopted the principles of the Republican party. Indeed, he was just beginning to bloom into boyhood when that party had its birth. There were

elements in this young and vigorous organization which appealed strongly to his youthful imagination, and when the contest for supremacy in Kansas and Nebraska came on, the public press teeming with the heated discussions of partisans, and eminent statesmen on the floors of Congress pouring forth their impassioned eloquence, carrying their contentions even to violence, the young Delamater was alive to the cries of freedom, and was from the very outset in sympathy with the men and the party that championed the rights of man and the ultimate freedom of the slave.

The "Old John Brown" of the song was a neighbor of the Delamaters, having carried on the business of tanning in Richmond township, Crawford County, Pa., near to the old Delamater homestead. Long before the emigrations to Kansas had set in or the troubles had culminated in bloodshed, the old martyr was accustomed to discuss the rights of the slave and the powers and prerogatives of the General Government as against a State, and whether a State or the national government would have control in the forts and arsenals of the nation, whether there were in the several slave States statute laws that would deprive an individual identified as "Jim" of his liberty, if legally defended in the courts. These and kindred questions he was accustomed to discuss with great metaphysical acuteness, to fortify his position with severe logic, and enliven them with "wise saws and modern instances." Such were the familiar themes discussed with the father of Mr. Delamater, and when, later, Brown emigrated to Kansas, and one of his sons was taken off in the border warfare and himself was proclaimed an outlaw and was hunted down by border ruffians, and still later when the old man, embittered by the outrages to his sense of justice, made his rash and impolitic descent upon Harper's Ferry and was tried and hung, the family of Delamaters could but deeply sympathize with him in his martyrdom, though deprecating the course he was pursuing, and would have counseled against it had they been aware of his purpose.

It will be seen, therefore, that Mr. Delamater at an early age came honestly by his Republican principles, and from these principles he has never deviated. He believes in protection to American products because by this policy the laboring man is enabled to receive higher wages than he otherwise would; that protection is not in the interest of the manufacturer, because every man is at liberty to become one, and there is nothing to prevent any one from sharing in the profits of any business.

It follows, from what has already been said, that Mr. Delamater is not a professional politician, but rather a successful business man, and has gradually been drawn into political life by a belief that his principles and methods of political management were better and more just to all than the methods prevailing. While he has not persistently sought office he has not shrunk from any of the responsibilities which office has imposed when once accepted by him.

During his term in the Senate he has shown marked ability, and has honestly and fairly achieved the place of leader in that body, though surrounded by men much older and more experienced than himself. Recognizing his ability he was made chairman of the committee on banks and banking, and a member of the committees on finance, judiciary general, railroads and other less important ones. He is always ready in these positions to take the laboring oar. Indeed, he has won the title of the hard worker in the committee room and the able advocate on the floor of the Senate.

But, probably, the most useful and eminent service which he has rendered his party and his country was performed during the last Presidential campaign. It is well known that when General Harrison was nominated for the office of President there were grave doubts felt of the possibility of electing him. Many staunch Republicans were despondent and were almost ready to give up the contest, so hopeless seemed the prospect. When the national committee estab-

lished their headquarters in New York and commenced work the outlook was gloomy. Among the trusted men who were called to do service at those headquarters was Mr. Delamater. He was not put forward as a figure-head. Indeed, there are probably very few people in this country who have ever known of the position he held there. But all through that trying campaign, by night and by day, he was at his post, and he was relied on by the chairman as a wise counsellor and an able lieutenant.

If it should be deemed proper by the Republican party to present Mr. Delamater to be voted for at the next Gubernatorial election, I shall feel, in voting for him, that I am giving my voice for one who will, if elected, conserve the best interests of the people, one who has the health morally, physically, intellectually and politically to discharge the grave duties of Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth with honor to himself, and one who will worthily sustain the ancient dignity of the place.

The following letter addressed to the public and signed by citizens of the highest character, was circulated in Meadville without Senator Delamater's knowledge and not shown him until the day prior to the Convention at Harrisburg. Even then he declined to consent to its publication, preferring to go before the Convention upon his own strength as it had grown throughout the State. It is inserted here to show what the strongest and best men think of their fellow townsman.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN :

The abusive and malicious attacks made upon Hon. G. W. Delamater, of this county, pending his candidacy for the Governorship, induces us, his neighbors and fellow

citizens, to make the following brief statement of facts within our knowledge :—

Senator Delamater was born and reared in this county and has been known to each and all of us personally for years, and to many, whose signatures are hereunto attached, from his boyhood until the present time. Every act of his public and private life is an open book known of all men, and no man stands higher in this community for integrity of purpose, for purity of morals, for obedience to the laws of the State and Nation, for wide open-handed charity, for staunch and uncompromising Republicanism, for devotion to country, or for high and noble aspirations, than he.

He has been called by the people of this city and county several times to positions of honor and trust, and never until now has any one ventured to attack his good name. As an evidence of the esteem in which he is held by the voters of this county, we call attention to his campaign for the State Senate in 1886 when he was placed in nomination by 1795 majority over a worthy and reputable opponent,—a verdict which was ratified at the general election by the full majority given to the balance of the Republican State and County ticket. And in further evidence of his popularity here, where he has been known longest and best, we point to the magnificent testimonial of March 25th, of the present year, when 2331 Republicans marched through the mud and rain to honor him by voting for delegates instructed to represent his interests in the approaching State Convention, when a single vote at each voting precinct would have accomplished the same purpose—there being absolutely no opposition or the suggestion of any. Brave, honorable and courteous, he is the beau-ideal of the young and progressive American, and if called to the high and responsible duties of Chief Executive of this great Commonwealth, we do not hesitate to register our convictions that he will prove a Governor of and for the whole people ; in fact, that he

will so fairly and equitably govern, that his name will ever be associated with Pennsylvania's wisest and best.

Meadville, April 29th, 1890.

John B. Compton, Chairman Republican County Committee.

Samuel P. Bates, late State Historian.

John J. Henderson, President Judge, 30th Judicial District.

A. B. Edson, Prothonotary.

H. M. Miller, County Treasurer.

D. H. Wheeler, President Allegheny College.

J. H. Montgomery, Prof. of Physics and Chemistry in Allegheny College.

Wm. S. Rice, Chairman Republican City Committee.

A. A. Livermore, President of the Meadville Theological School.

H. H. Barber, Professor in Meadville Theological School.

Geo. L. Cary, Professor in Meadville Theological School.

Chas. E. Hall, Pastor First M. E. Church.

Joseph Shippen, Instructor in Meadville Theological School.

E. W. McArthur, Postmaster City of Meadville.

Chas. E. McFarland, President Merchants' National Bank.

Arthur L. Bates, City Solicitor and President Young Republican Club.

J. Edwards, Pastor Second Presbyterian Church.

J. W. H. Reisinger, Editor Gazette.

T. B. Lashells, Pension Surgeon.

A. B. Richmond, Attorney.

Rogers Israel, Rector Christ Protestant Episcopal Church.

Thomas Roddy, Attorney at Law.

O. H. Hollister, Clerk for County Commissioners.

Andrew J. McQuiston, Superintendent Crawford County Infirmary.

Charles P. Woodiney, M.D., Health Officer.

H. C. Beman, Superintendent Meadville Fuel Gas Company.

John Reitze, President People's Incandescent Light Company.

J. M. Cooper, M.D.

J. S. Hotchkiss.

L. L. Richmond & Co., Jewelers.

Winslow W. Day, Insurance Agent.

Edgar Huidekoper, Treasurer Meadville Theological School, President Spencer Hospital, Secretary Meadville Water Company.

Rev. C. Hayes, Pastor First Presbyterian Church.

D. V. Derickson, Ex-Postmaster of Meadville, Pa.

H. M. Dickson, Register and Recorder.

H. V. Hotchkiss, Superintendent City Schools.

Cyrus Harper, Mayor City of Meadville.

James G. Foster, Ex-County Treasurer.

S. D. Mirriman, Member of City Council.
 J. C. Smith, Member of City Council.
 George W. Hoskins, Attorney at Law.
 John O. McClintock, Attorney at Law.
 E. A. Hempstead, Editor Crawford Journal.
 W. S. Harper, President People's Saving Bank.
 Wesley B. Best, Attorney at Law.
 R. G. Graham, Attorney and Real Estate Agent.
 W. R. McCoy, Cashier Meadville Savings Bank.
 W. R. Andrews, Editor Tribune-Republican.
 W. W. Power, Deputy Sheriff.
 S. C. McDowell, Sheriff Crawford County.
 James D. Roberts, District Attorney.
 L. D. Dunn, Member of City Council.
 A. M. Fuller.
 W. J. McGunnigle, Cashier Merchants' National Bank.
 D. C. Dunn, Dentist.
 John J. K. Shrydek, President Board of Industry.
 M. H. Reefer & Son.
 Starr & Derfus, Grocers.
 Sturgis T. Dick, Banker.

The following letter, which was addressed to Senator Delamater, with the names that are appended, is self-explanatory. The movement which finally resulted in this strong endorsement was almost spontaneous, a fact that makes it much stronger than it would have been under ordinary circumstances :—

PHILADELPHIA, June 3d, 1890.

HON. GEORGE W. DELAMATER.

DEAR SIR: In view of your recognized candidacy for the Governorship of Pennsylvania, we desire to express our sentiment toward you personally, and assure you of our cordial support in obtaining the nomination of the Republican party for that high and honorable office.

We address you as men interested in the manufacturing,

commercial and professional life of Philadelphia, not constantly active in its political movements, but ready at all times by our vote and influence to aid in promoting its prosperity, and insuring the progress of the State.

Qualified as you are by a systematic education to think upon social problems, and comprehend public needs; with a considerable experience in legislation, and a creditable identification with business affairs, we feel confident that if selected as our executive officer you will perform every duty devolving upon you with credit, with the deepest sense of what is right, and with advantage to the community.

We have deliberately avoided instituting any comparisons between yourself and other excellent gentlemen, all generous rivals for the same distinction. We only express our warm adhesion to your cause, and our belief in your eminent fitness, armed with broader powers, further to serve the Commonwealth. We beg to remain

Yours faithfully,

H. S. Huidekoper,
Alexander Biddle,
Philip C. Garrett,
Stephen A. Caldwell,
Isaac H. Clothier,
I. D. McKee,
George Philler,
Thomas Dolan,
Thomas McKean,
Henry Lewis,
Thos. G. Morton, M.D.,
James C. Biddle,
J. William White,
Samuel L. Sharpless,
J. Edward Carpenter,
Craig Lippincott,
William P. Tatham,
C. Stuart Patterson,
Effingham B. Morris,
Geo. D. McCreary,
Mahlon H. Dickinson,
Charles W. Henry,
John K. Githens, Jr.,

G. H. North,
Chas. S. Whelen,
Adam Everly,
Theo. Frothingham,
Harry Rogers,
Robert Glendinning,
J. B. Altemus,
Charles Hacker,
Thomas W. Barlow,
S. Emlen Meigs,
G. Harry Davis,
Wm. Henry Lex,
James M. Aertsen,
Charles E. Morgan, Jr.,
Samuel O. Stokes,
Richard L. Ashhurst,
Joseph A. Janney,
Frank K. Hipple,
Wm. Harkness, Jr.,
Thomas Leaming,
George F. Tyler,
Francis Rawle,
Nathan A. Taylor,

Hampton L. Carson,
Charles E. Pancoast,
J. Levering Jones,
Cadwalader Biddle,
Silas W. Pettit,
Geo. Tucker Bispham,
Frank M. Riter,
Louis A. Biddle,
Samuel Biddle,
Fred'k Meade Bissel,
W. H. McCallum,
J. Rodman Paul,
J. M. Shriver,
Thomas B. Prosser,
Edward Roberts, Jr.,
H. B. Tyler,
I. Tyson Morris,
William R. Philler,
William A. Ingham,
W. Wharton Fisher,
W. H. Folwell,
E. R. Bulkley,
John M. Maris,

C. J. Heppe,
 Isaac Kohn,
 H. B. Hanford & Co.,
 George W. Allen,
 Hibbert P. John,
 John M. McCurdy,
 A. A. Stull,
 Harry Peale,
 B. F. Oblinger,
 Henry Hazelhurst,
 James Tatham,
 Rodman Wister,
 Walter L. Diver,
 Thaddeus S. Carr,
 Caldwell K. Biddle,
 Robert Ralston,
 Edward Roberts, 3d,
 Theodore H. E. Gruel,
 M. D.,
 Thomas Groves,
 Charles L. Phillips,
 Sydney G. Fisher,
 Jerome Carty,
 John P. Henderson,
 Thomas S. Dando,
 James Rawle,
 S. N. Janney,
 J. G. Ramsdell,
 Wm. R. Hart & Co.,
 Thomas C. Fluke,
 Walter Birch,
 John M. Fries,
 A. B. Wildman,
 W. Cadwalader Davis,
 George E. Snyder,
 Charles H. Eldredge,
 T. D. E. Pallen,
 A. S. Eisenhower,
 Horace N. Snyder,
 J. K. Wright,
 E. V. Graham,
 J. T. Jackson,
 L. W. Downing,
 E. Y. McCurdy,
 James I. Kane,
 W. G. Fox,

Warren A. Reed,
 John M. Maris & Co.,
 Richard C. Warner,
 W. W. Edwards,
 John H. Myers,
 Henry A. Crawford,
 Edward Willard,
 W. H. Dickson,
 William G. Blair,
 Geo. W. Shaw,
 Zachary T. Jones,
 Albert Rosenthal,
 Henry Rainey,
 V. E. Archambault &
 Son,
 Mahlon D. Young,
 David Heston,
 J. Ogden Hoffman,
 James A. Parson,
 J. Lisle Williams,
 Ernest Law,
 Fred. T. Chandler,
 Thomas H. Leech,
 Wm. J. Tyson,
 John S. Stearly,
 Edward Rowland,
 W. R. Paul,
 A. Curet, Jr.,
 R. W. Lesley,
 A. U. Bannard,
 Henry M. Albertson,
 John J. S. Rogers,
 Daniel S. W. Hayes,
 Eugene Raymond,
 William H. Wigton,
 J. Fletcher Conrad,
 Roberts Leinau,
 Edward P. Allinow,
 Theodore D. Rand,
 J. B. De Velin,
 Charles E. Creamer,
 William Super,
 Thomas Lalor,
 Barclay Walton,
 Hughes & Muller,
 Joseph M. Gazzam,

William C. Wilson,
 E. J. Matthews,
 George I. McLeod,
 Ferdinand V. Hoyt,
 William McLean,
 Warren G. Griffith,
 John M. Kennedy, Jr.,
 Gavin W. Hart,
 Dimner Beeber,
 Guy C. Walraven,
 Leoni Melick,
 Lisle Stokes,
 Jos. B. Vandusen,
 Edward T. Dobbins,
 Chas. S. Onderonk,
 Robt. H. Hinkley,
 A. A. Shumway,
 Robt. Morris Early,
 Lowell Shumway,
 Chas. B. Baeder,
 Edwin A. Yarnall,
 Joseph Fitzell,
 Ernest A. Thompson,
 Alfred I. Phillips,
 Andrew G. Clemmer,
 Robert Stewart,
 John B. Clement,
 H. C. Woodward,
 J. Alfred Miller,
 T. N. Stokes,
 L. M. Robinson,
 B. W. Conrad,
 J. Ross Calhoun,
 F. A. Tift,
 Agnew McBride,
 Jos. B. Vandusen, Jr.,
 J. W. Huston,
 Henry H. Ellis,
 Lemuel Simmons,
 Fred'k S. Sherman,
 Jno. Hazelhurst Mason,
 Charles H. Burr,
 H. P. Address,
 Charles F. Temple,
 C. K. Welsh,
 J. R. Ritter,

C. H. Eimerman,
Cyrus D. Talman,
Charles Henry Page,
H. L. Meigs,
Charles T. Evans,
Montgomery Wilcox,
Charles Tredick,
James B. Carr,
H. B. Gillingham,

Richard Fisher,
W. L. Biddle,
R. M. Cadwalader,
Chas. Stuart Wurtz,
Lawrence S. Smith,
Charles E. Elmes,
George W. Jones,
W. S. Ringgold,
Francis Tesonere,

A. W. Horton,
Rush P. Marshall,
Robert Purvis,
A. Nebeker, M. D.,
Alfred Moore,
George S. Ferguson,
James M. Stewart,
Lewis W. Moore,
James P. Boyd.

LETTER FROM GENERAL HUIDEKOPER.

General H. S. Huidekoper, a soldier, who served during the war, wrote the following letter on June 9th, 1890, to some gentlemen interested in the candidacy of Hon. George W. Delamater for Governor :—

GENTLEMEN :—I have yours of to-day asking, as a former neighbor of Senator Delamater at Meadville, my opinion of his personal character and his fitness for the office which he is, soon to be called to fill. I have known Mr. Delamater from boyhood. He was graduated at Allegheny College, and then afterwards at the Harvard Law School. He is what I might call a thoroughly trained public man, having been always interested and prominent in matters of public interest at his home, such as new railroads, fuel companies, and municipal improvements, and at a very early age was elected Mayor of Meadville, which position he filled with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of the community.

Mr. Delamater's views are broad and clear ; he is prompt and positive in action, and once having determined what is right and proper to be done, will hold tenaciously to his course ; in other words, he cannot be easily influenced in matters where his duty is apparent. I shall be glad to have an opportunity to vote for a gentleman for Governor whom I esteem so highly as I do Mr. Delamater, and if the publication of this letter, as you intimate may be desirable, will be of any advantage to him, I am willing to have you give it to the press, although it is written in answer, as I consider, to your personal inquiry and for your own information as to the estimation in which Mr. Delamater is held by his friends.

Sincerely Yours,

H. S. HUIDEKOPER.

Speech by Colonel John J. Carter, one of the principal individual oil producers of Northwestern Pennsylvania, Nominating the Hon. George W. Delamater for Governor.

* * * * *

The Republicans of the Northwest have not commissioned me to detract from the merits of any gentleman claiming the suffrage of these delegates. My duty is a simple one. It is one of peace and good will to all—one recognizing the just claims of every candidate and section—one more in love with the prosperity of the party than the advancement of any man, be he from the Northwest, Centre or the South.

Will you not, in a like spirit, lend me your ears while I place before you the name of one who has done the State some service, and who is not altogether unknown in the gates of the Nation?

He hails from the Northwest—the home of steadfast Republicanism. He is a courteous gentleman; a finished scholar and a sagacious man of business, familiar with the wants of the people. He is earnest, brave, loyal and capable; a man whose every pulse-beat is for the elevation of the race; whose heart is in sympathy with every great and important measure to advance the interests of his fellows and his country. A true and tried friend of American industries—one who knows no such word as fail; a man whose word is as good as his bond at all times and upon all occasions; a typical American who loves freedom, hates oppression and misery, under whatsoever guise they appear. Such a man is George Wallace Delamater, whose name I have the honor to present for the consideration of this convention as the Chief Executive of this great Republican Commonwealth.

He is the unanimous choice of the Northwest—a Republican empire in itself—as steadfast in its loyalty to the tenets of that party as the eternal hills. He bears an honored name in the State and Nation, and those who know him best, speak words of praise in his behalf. He comes from a long line of ancestors, tracing their lineage to the Colonial settlements of Massachusetts, and in every branch of the family the proud name he bears has been sustained with honor. Intrusted at an early age with the care of large and important interests, he is thoroughly schooled in all matters pertaining to commercial and economic questions, and is, therefore, fully equipped for the important duties of the Chief Executive of this commercial Commonwealth. He has proven himself to be a practical and successful business man; an experienced banker; a builder and manager

of railroads; and is by education and practice a lawyer of no mean repute. He is one of the enterprising, progressive, broad-gauged men of the Northwest. In politics he has ever been a Republican, pronounced and uncompromising.

* * * * *

Crawford County and the great Northwest do not ask this honor at your hand as an incentive to duty. The Republicanism of that section has often been tried and never found wanting. The steadfast Republicans west of the mountains will not be found sulking in their tents, if their favorite and chosen leader be not placed at the head of the Republican column.

The recognition we ask is in consideration of the character and standing of the man we present, in the first instance; and that never in the history of this Commonwealth has this important portion of our State been remembered upon the State ticket. It is neither the time nor place to make invidious comparison or to point to sections of the State more honored than other sections. It is but right and proper, however, that that great and growing section west of the mountains should not be forgotten when the State is about to make up her jewels.

Senator Delamater is an ideal representative of the Republicanism of our section, and in honoring him, the Northwest will feel that its patience and loyalty in the past were not in vain.

Senator Delamater entered the race, a loyal and true-hearted Republican. His party has honored him on more occasions than one, and he has never been afraid to do right, no matter what the consequences. With him as the Chief Executive, the vast interests of this great State will be rigidly guarded and faithfully protected, for George Wallace Delamater is a man in his own right, who believes implicitly in the rights of the many, which, under him, cannot be made subservient to the greed of the few. A man of education and refinement, he is an open advocate of all that can improve and elevate the condition of his fellow men. He is a man of irreproachable morals and a citizen of truth and sobriety. He is possessed of large ideas, lofty impulses and unflagging energy. He is a safe man to place in the lead. He is true to his friends and just to his enemies. He is aggressive for the right and is both strong in mind and body.

* * * He is calm and self-poised in conflict, never stooping to dark or unmanly deeds. Therefore, in the name of the great State of Pennsylvania; in the name of her varied industries; in the name of her toiling millions; in the name of her great highways; in the name of her agricultural interests; in the name of her mines and miners; in the name of all the progressive young Republicans of

Pennsylvania and in behalf of the whole Commonwealth, I ask that George Wallace Delamater be declared the nominee of this convention for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Speech Seconding the Nomination by C. Stuart Patterson, Dean of the Law Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

I heartily second the nomination of George Wallace Delamater. I second it in the name and in behalf of a large body of loyal and earnest Republicans of Philadelphia, who have no selfish ends to serve, who see only the welfare of a united party, and who will, if you nominate Mr. Delamater, support him by their votes. My candidate needs no eulogy from me. He is young in years, but old in thought and in experience. He has been trained by years of faithful legislative service for the duties of the high place to which, with an honorable ambition, he has aspired. He has come to the front because in the Republican party youth and intelligence and industry always have and always will come to the front; and to-day his name is a household word and his face is known and cheered in every county and in every borough throughout this great Commonwealth.

Twenty-seven years ago to-day I camped on the opposite bank of the Susquehanna in the ranks of the citizen soldiers who rallied to the defense of the Capitol when armed rebellion threatened the State and the Nation. To-day I have enlisted with you for a campaign equally momentous in vindication of the rights of American citizenship, and in defense of protection to American industry. If you will give us Delamater as our leader we will march in 1890 as we marched in 1863, shoulder to shoulder, in the assured confidence of a triumphant victory.

The Venerable President of Allegheny College writes
the following private letter:—

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE,

MEADVILLE, PA., July 21st, 1890.

JOHN FIELD, ESQR.

DEAR SIR:—It may be of use to you to know a fact or two about our candidate for Governor. 1. He is a clean, straight, decent gentleman. * * * 2. He goes to church on Sunday, * * * and identifies himself with the good causes of the community. 3. He will command a vote in this town and county a good deal larger than his party, because of the esteem in which he is held. * * * Pattison is a good man but not better than Delamater, and has less force of character.

Yours truly,

D. H. WHEELER.

P. S.—It happens also that I find Delamater's college record a very high one. I stumbled on it recently. I mean his class standing.

The Press, August 6th, 1890.

The Head and Front of the Old Independent Movement
for Delamater. Old Committee of One Hundred
Men for the Republican Nominees. Ringing Words
from George D. McCreary, Thomas Leaming, Elias
P. Smithers, Postmaster John Field, Theodore
Justice and J. Rodman Paul.

A canvass made by *Press* reporters yesterday shows that the bone and sinew of the Independent movement in Philadelphia is for Delamater. The canvass was made of names taken at random from the list of vice-presidents and secretaries of the first meeting held in Philadelphia after the revolt began. They numbered 190. All were for Stewart for Governor. All were Republicans, and yet not one of them voted for Pattison. Of twenty of these Independent Republicans seen by *Press* reporters fifteen are for Delamater and not for Pattison in this fight, when the issue is between Pattison and the Republican nominee.

GEORGE D. M'CREARY'S POSITION.

One of the most active supporters of Stewart in 1882, and one of the most active opponents of Senator Quay in 1885, when he ran for State Treasurer, was George D. McCreary, a shining light in the Committee of One Hundred and the most conspicuous figure in the prosecution of the Almshouse frauds under Phipps. Mr. McCreary in no uncertain way announced his position, saying:—

“My reason for supporting Stewart in 1882 was that the Republican party had become top-heavy and corrupt. The enormous majorities during and after the war had resulted in corrupt men being put in office, as witness those in the municipal government and those having charge of the almshouse. They were men in every way unfitted for public office. The young men were relegated to the rear. They had not a word to say. New men and new blood were not needed, according to the ideas of the men in charge. The sting of the party lash was applied, and the time came when it was resented. The effect of that resentment has been to bring new and active men into the ranks, giving to them the recognition they deserved, and the influence in party affairs to which they were entitled. It was then that the situation changed and that the young men began to have a chance. The demand for young blood is represented in our candidate, Senator Delamater. He is a young man. He is able and he is aggressive. He is much maligned, and yet he has a record that cannot be successfully assailed by the enemy. The canvass that Senator Delamater has made has been clear and clean-cut. He won the nomination and he got it.”

“What of the attacks made on Senator Quay?”

“They are not only unfair, but untimely. Mr. Quay's strength is what naturally came to him, not as the outcome of the revolt in 1882, but through his election as State Treasurer in 1885. The Independents opposed his election. I was one of them. I was chairman of the Campaign Committee. Quay's official record was made known to the voters, and he is the only leader I know of who had the courage, when under fire, to stand before the people and ask for their acceptance or rejection. They accepted him, and many of the people who are crying out the loudest against him now voted for him then. He was the same Quay then as now. I do not think I need say another word.”

THOMAS LEAMING'S WORDS.

Thomas Leaming is one of the most prominent members of the Committee of One Hundred, and was conspicuous in the movement of 1882 during its inception. He went to Europe before the election.

Said Mr. Leaming: "Senator Delamater is the best candidate for Governor it has been our party's good fortune to select for a long time. He is a man of good character, intelligent, able and progressive, and will doubtless be elected by an overwhelming majority. Mr. Pattison was elected in 1882 by Republican voters as a protest against objectionable methods in their own party. No causes now exist for a repetition of this. My observation convinces me that the tendencies of a party, rather than the candidate's own proclivities, control the policy of an Administration. To the tendencies of the Democratic party in nation, State and city I am radically opposed."

SICK OF INDEPENDENT MOVEMENTS.

Elias P. Smithers sat on the stage of the Academy of Music at the first independent meeting in Philadelphia in 1882, as one of the vice-presidents. "I am sick of independent movements," said Mr. Smithers yesterday. "I was induced to go into the Stewart fight just as I was entering politics. My experience has been that better results can be secured inside the party organization than outside of it. The so-called reform movements have resulted in building up the Democratic party rather than doing good for the public. The reforms for which they were ostensibly originated have not been realized. They have all failed and the Democracy have been the beneficiaries. No more in mine. Delamater as a candidate is more than the peer of Pattison. He is above the standard, and it will be shown that he is a statesman."

POSTMASTER FIELD FOR DELAMATER.

There was no more conspicuous figure in the movement of 1882 than John Field, the present postmaster of Philadelphia. When a *Press* reporter called on Mr. Field yesterday and asked him for an expression of opinion, he hesitated for a short time, saying that he did not care to talk about politics, as he was in a Federal position. Postmaster Field, however, concluded that as he had been so conspicuous in the movement for Stewart, in justice to himself he should define his position.

"I do not see how it is possible for Mr. Pattison to be elected," said Mr. Field. "I am heartily for Senator Delamater. I think he will be elected, and I see no ground for uneasiness. The conditions are not the same as in 1882. Then the party was tired out and suddenly revolted against a domination that had lasted too long. There was a Democratic candidate and two Republican candidates. The standard-bearer in the Independent cause was a Republican, and no one who had been before, has been since, called a Republican, voted

for Mr. Pattison. Now the issue is squarely defined between two candidates. Mr. Delamater should be elected. I believe he will be elected, and personally I am heartily for him."

NO FREE TRADE FOR MR. THEODORE JUSTICE.

There was not a particle of doubt in the mind of Theodore Justice, who was one of the Independents of 1882, as to which candidate he would support.

"Pattison will never get my vote," said Mr. Justice, determinedly, "for that platform which the Democrats adopted at Scranton has killed him. He is a fine man, of unblemished character and excellent abilities, but how in the world could I vote for him with such a platform back of him? I am an out-and-out protectionist. Free trade cannot catch my vote. I venture to predict that there will be thousands of Independent Republicans who will not vote for Mr. Pattison because of his free trade platform. That platform will make them support Delamater and will no doubt result in a Republican victory. It will cause all those Independent Republicans who intended to vote for a Democratic candidate to flop over. I don't see how any Protectionist can throw aside his principles to help a Free Trader to victory. I won't. Delamater is my man."

J. Rodman Paul, another Independent, said: "I shall cast my vote for Delamater. I know Senator Delamater personally. He is a fine man, is shrewd, intelligent, progressive, uses good judgment and possesses a good character. Then, too, he is a Republican to the heart. What more could we ask? I should like to see him as our next Governor, and I am quite certain he will get there."

Philip C. Garrett for Delamater. He Makes an Authorized Denial of the Emery Charges.

To the Editor of *The Times*.—

Will you allow me a little space to correct an impression given in the columns of *The Times*, that I was wavering in my support of Mr. Delamater for the Governorship. While unwavering in my opposition to what some people are pleased to call Quayism now, as they called it Cameronism in 1882, that is, to leaders dictating to nominating conventions, I am quite sure that the existence of this unrepugnant

custom is not to be laid at Senator Delamater's door. Nor is Senator Quay even altogether responsible for it, for it was not the fact that he yielded to that common human weakness, a love of power, so much as the willingness of the members of the convention to be dictated to, if, indeed, there was any attempt to exercise any authority over the convention, against which the charge lies. It was not Quayism. Mr. Delamater probably sought the favor of the leaders no more than General Hastings, nor as much, if my information is correct. But the choice lay with the members of the convention, under whatever influences they made their selection, and it is absurd to attack the nominee, who is an exceptionally good man, because he was their choice.

When a party, or the party leaders, if you choose, select a really good nominee, and they do not often select party trash for high positions—they are too shrewd for that—it is because they think it politic; because there is enough honesty and sense in the American people to make the other sort of things dangerous to success. A politician in America is not by interpretation a statesman, but a politic man. Now, there lie certain charges against Senator Delamater, of a very serious character, of corruption and perversion of the legislative record; and, if I believed these charges to be well founded, I could not possibly support him. The charges of bribery are highly improbable, however, in themselves, the Senatorial district from which he was elected being overwhelmingly Republican, and the convention having nominated him by a majority of over two to one over his competitor. The fact is, he was exceedingly popular and had no need to bribe any one to secure his election.

I happen to have had some personal knowledge of Senator Delamater, and believe him to be above suspicion of any of the charges. The clergy and best citizens of Crawford county, and those who know him best, indignantly deny their truth. And Senator Delamater authorizes me to pronounce them absolutely and unqualifiedly false. In short, I believe the Republican candidate to be a man of high purity, ability and strength of character, and propose to vote for him and commend him to the votes of others.

PHILIP C. GARRETT.

PHILADELPHIA, August 8th.

The following letter by the Vice-Chairman of the Committee, was published in "The Item," of Philadelphia, July 27th, 1890. It is descriptive of some of the characteristics of Senator Delamater, by one well acquainted with him.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21st, 1890.

TO THE EDITOR THE ITEM:—Dear Sir—My personal and intimate acquaintance with you for many years, and the wide influence which *The Item* exerts as a Republican journal, prompt me to direct your attention to some of the dominant characteristics of Senator Delamater that eminently fit him to be Governor of Pennsylvania, and entitle him to the support of every Republican.

His prominent appearance in public life has not been sudden and projected by others, but has been gradual, progressive, and inevitable. It has been the natural result of an energetic and public-spirited nature, studying profoundly, and observing critically from youth, the growth of various industries, many features of our complex civilization, and the laws of his native State.

His scholastic education at Allegheny College taught him the great art of vigorous and consecutive thought. His instruction at the Harvard Law School laid the broad foundations of legal knowledge, and a considerable period of practice subsequently familiarized him with the nobler arts and uses of his profession. When he turned from the law to a business career, he merely adopted that course which at the time offered the widest opportunities for his talents.

His abilities could not go unrecognized. At twenty-seven he was elected Mayor of the flourishing inland city of Meadville. It was the home of his boyhood, and there he was crowned with his first honors. Fourteen years have elapsed. The confidence then bestowed has never been withdrawn. In 1880 he was elected a National elector. In 1886, a State Senator by nearly 2000 majority. Vigorous and enterprising, he has inseparably identified himself with the business and industrial conditions of an extensive section of the Commonwealth, and the men who have met him in the strong light of direct contact and intimate association, uniformly testify that he is guided by honor in every situation, in private or public life. I know of no better indorsement than one that thus comes from a man's neighbors and fellow-citizens.

Senator Delamater has won his adherents and friends by his personal merit. His influence has not been borrowed from the authority or leadership of any one. It has been built up by devotion to his public duties and by marked independence in thought and action, and by the possession of those personal traits that sway or control men. He persuades others through his enthusiasm and his ideals. Modest, unaffected in manner, and frank in expression, he has an indomitable will, and convinced of what is right, is unyielding in

purpose. He is untiring in energy, works with ardor and confidence, and seeks always to achieve worthy results. With him action follows swiftly upon decision. No one well acquainted with him will question his marked individuality, his moral courage, or his mental power.

It has been said of him by a gentleman competent to judge that in a quarter of a century no Pennsylvanian has entered public life better qualified to become a desirable, influential and honorable force in the political future of the State. He has been imbued with what is best in the traditions and achievements of his party. He is in the prime of life, still touched by the impassioned spirit of youth, and his being is instinct with those liberal and great conceptions of political development that, born of debate and untrammelled opinion, constantly appear and become realized through our patriotic organization.

It has been said that he owes his nomination to Mr. Quay. Such a statement, in its offensive sense, is neither accurate nor just. He was by far the strongest candidate before the Convention. His personal following, which was untrammelled by any other affiliations, was as powerful and distinct a group of constituents as gathered at Harrisburg. His tenacity of purpose, honorable loyalty to his political allies, executive ability and comprehensive grasp of the situation, made victory certain for him. Mr. Quay gave him his aid—this each candidate wanted and sought—but Delamater established his claim to it by clearly revealing the greatest numerical strength.

His fellow Senators and Representatives, familiar with his abilities through experience, accorded him an almost united support in his candidacy. In the last Legislature his voice was ever potential, and his services, taken all in all, admirable. It was a body where there was no lobby, and it was highly complimented at the end of the session for the efficiency of its work and the personnel of its membership. It may not have realized the expectations of every one, but as legislative measures almost invariably spring from private sources, the defeat of some bills must not be ascribed to antagonism, unfairness, or the opposition of conflicting interests.

I have furnished but a glimpse of the man. Between now and November he will come more distinctly into view, and after that, in all probability, will become an imposing figure in our history, on which the Republican party can look with satisfaction and pride.

Yours, etc.,

J. LEVERING JONES.

Hon. George W. Delamater Replies to the Charges Preferred by Ex-Senator Lewis Emery, Jr. Not One Word of Truth in them. He is Asked About the Matter While Making a Speech and Replies Very Vigorously. He Explains His Silence Up to the Present, and Then, in Well Chosen Words, Repudiates Every Statement Made by His Enemies Reflecting on His Honor as a Man and His Virtue as a Citizen.

Special to the *Inquirer*.

CHAMBERSBURG, Aug. 14.—Senator Delamater came to Chambersburg early this morning in response to an invitation from Hon. John Stewart, the nominee of the Independents for Governor in 1882, and now the Judge of the courts of this county.

The event of the day, however, was this evening's reception to him. It was marked by an especially important incident, which was nothing more nor less than a question from one of the persons in the audience regarding the charges made against him by ex-Senator Emery and his reply, which thrilled everybody and caused the great audience to applaud him long and loud, and with an enthusiasm rarely witnessed on an occasion of the kind.

The Court House was crowded to an extent beyond all previous experience. People poured in apparently from every quarter of Franklin county. The wide-spread publicity which Senator Delamater had received during his canvass, both before his nomination and up until this time since, and the reputation he has in the country districts for being a man of brain and nerve, all contributed to create a universal curiosity and desire among the people of Franklin county to see him.

A BURST OF CHEERS.

Senator Delamater entered the hall about 9 o'clock, escorted by Chairman Pomeroy and others. As the crowd caught sight of him there was an immense spontaneous outburst of cheers, and waving of hats and handkerchiefs, and walking-sticks and umbrellas. Not only three cheers, but three times three and a tiger were given.

The Senator, hat off, his brown face beaming with surprise and unmistakable pleasure at the warmth of his reception, stood still in the aisle in full view of everybody, while the crowd shouted, cheered and otherwise applauded.

When the enthusiasm had somewhat abated he was escorted to a platform, where an address of welcome was delivered by W. U.

Brewer, ex-chairman of the Republican County Committee. After Mr. Brewer's speech there were calls from every quarter of the hall: "Delamater! Delamater! Speech! Speech!"

Senator Delamater was introduced, upon which the applause burst forth anew. He said he had not come to Franklin county to make a political speech, but to meet some old friends and to take by the hand the Republicans of Chambersburg. (Applause.) He thanked the large audience for its kind welcome.

If he had come among them as a plain citizen of Crawford county he knew there would not be such a welcome. He received the honors they bestowed upon him, the honor of such an outpouring of people, the honor of such a hearty, such an enthusiastic welcome, not as a citizen, but as the nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, of the greatest and grandest political party on the face of the earth. (Immense applause.)

He accepted their honors as the nominee of a party that was continually going forward, progressive, enlightened, hopeful and unfaltering. (Great applause.)

The Republican party was moving forward constantly, and not creeping along like its Democratic adversary.

TO THE FARMERS.

The Senator referred to the Republican platform, to the manner in which it reached down and comprehended the interests of all classes of citizens, the farming class and the labor class, and pledged himself to make it his business, if elected, to see that every promise in that platform was carried out. (Great applause.) He again expressed delight at the opportunity to meet the Republicans of Chambersburg and of Franklin county. It was a pleasure for him to meet them face to face.

A YOUNG MAN'S CANDIDATE.

It had been said that he was a "young man." "Thank God!" he exclaimed, "that the Republican party has fostered the young men and taught them to take an active part in politics." It was the duty of every citizen to do so. He urged the assembled Republicans to make an active canvass and to pile up a Republican majority in Franklin county equal to if not greater than any ever known there before. (Great applause and cries: "We will! We'll do it!")

A REPLY TO EMERY.

At the conclusion of Delamater's speech Thomas L. White, a leading colored citizen, asked him how he explained the charges Senator Emery made against him. Senator Delamater replied:—



On April 4th last, during my candidacy for the nomination, Lewis Emery, Jr., made certain charges respecting my honor as a citizen and as a Senator. Until now I have refrained from making public reply. Prior to my nomination I claimed the right to make my own contest in my own way, and was contented to rely for my vindication upon my life-long character and reputation, built up in a very active professional and business career in Northwestern Pennsylvania. The enthusiastic and unanimous endorsement of my own county, the cordial support of a majority of the delegates elected from the country counties, the exceptionally strong endorsement by citizens and business men of Philadelphia, and finally, my nomination by the Harrisburg Convention, all in the face of these undenied charges, had seemed to me sufficient answer. The question now addressed to me implies that continued silence on my part may be misinterpreted by certain good citizens whose affiliations are with the Republican party. As the candidate of that party, I cannot allow its interests to be prejudiced in the estimation of any citizen by a refusal to answer any inquiry touching my personal and official integrity, and I take this occasion to enter my most positive, emphatic and unequivocal denial of each and every charge preferred by Senator Emery. So that I may be fully understood and that the real questions of the hour may not be obscured by personalities growing out of these attacks and that future reference to this subject may be avoided I enter this denial to all charges by whomsoever preferred which assail my honor as a man or my virtue as a citizen.

It would be impossible to describe the scene that ensued as Senator Delamater uttered these words with an energy and earnestness of voice and expression that almost took away his breath.

The vast audience arose as one man. A great shout arose. The air was fairly rent with a series of mighty tumultuous cheers, the force and enthusiasm of which seemed to shake the big building. It was as if the crowd had gone crazy. There were movements toward Senator Delamater as if some of the enthusiastic ones would lift him off his feet and carry him bodily through the street in their wild excitement and delight.

The Senator stood there, calm, cool and collected, the picture of stern resolution and manly courage, the picture of determination and superb self-possession, as if ready for anything.

The excitement and enthusiasm and applause of the crowd died away finally, and gave the committee a chance to take the hero of the hour, the Republican candidate for Governor, out of the building without being pounced upon by his enthusiastic auditors and carried through the streets on their backs to his hotel.

Philip C. Garrett's View—An Earnest Reformer Hopes For a Vigorous Republican Campaign.

To the Editor of *The Press*.

SIR :—All straightforward Republicans must, like you, have been desirous of seeing Senator Emery's charges denied, as they have been, flatly and unconditionally. It is easy to make charges ; and charges of bribery are the cheapest and commonest campaign coin. It is also easy to challenge a libel suit, especially when the libeled party is a candidate and his assailant shielded by the plea of a voter's privilege. One can readily understand that a high-toned man would hesitate to allow himself to be drawn into the slums of controversy and sophistry in a raffle for character. But now that Mr. Delamater has categorically denied the charges, Mr. Emery is not ready, for he is called on to prove his point, and to prove, not only that there was bribery, but that money was paid by Senator Delamater, and that the consideration was a vote or votes for his election to the Senate ; and this in a general election, when a Congressman and local officers are also elected.

But these charges being disposed of, there remains a more mysterious charge under the ugly names of Quayism and bossism, words not found in the dictionary, but also terrible in their sound. What is Quayism, however ? And how many, when they charge a man with bossism, know what they themselves mean ? Do they know that every Republican candidate is the "representative of boss rule," and every Democratic candidate just as much ? That under our present system no man can be elected to office, however upright, however able and every way worthy of the office, except by the consent of the leaders, called bosses ? Mr. Delamater has no monopoly of that. And it seems to me a species of political strabismus that sees in Mr. Delamater a reasonable scapegoat for the sins of Mr. Quay.

What, then, are the evils of bossism ? It is not that a party has leaders and that the leaders have a great deal to say in the choice of nominees. We probably cannot escape the leadership of leading minds, and the rank and file naturally look for the leader's opinion on all party questions. The objectionable feature of our system of leadership, to which the opprobrious epithet of boss-rule is applied, is the Jacksonian principle of party patronage, that "to the victor belongs the spoils."

It is this that makes bossism odious—it is not Quayism ; it is not Cameronism. What was gained by the Republican revolt of 1882, save to exchange Cameron for Quay as the boss who distributes the rewards for party success ? Whom he will he casts down, and whom he will he sets up ; whom he will he vindicates, and whom he will

he punishes. The gain in 1882 to Republicans was the substitution of Mr. Quay for the Camerons, and all that a revolt in 1890 will accomplish for Republicanism, if successful, will be the replacement of Mr. Quay by Chris Magee or some other leader as the party dictator. Is the game worth the candle? I appeal to true Republicans. One may recognize among the disaffected sundry people with personal grievances and otherwise whose free-trade opinions almost persuade them to be Democrats.

But why do we find among Mr. Delamater's ardent supporters such astute and independent men as John Stewart, now Judge Stewart, the Independent Candidate for the Governorship in 1882, as John Field, the uncompromising chairman of the Campaign Committee of the Committee of One Hundred, and as Amos R. Little, the chairman of its Executive Committee? Because they believe in the underlying principles of Republicanism, and believe that George W. Delamater is a worthy champion of those principles. I do not claim perfection for the Republican party by any means, but to me it is the party of ideas; it is the party of intelligent progress; the party of improvement and reform; the party of humanity, of protection to American labor and industries. And it is for these substantial reasons that I uphold it, while I seek to correct its defects; and am likely to do so while it stands for these ideas, and at least until it secures a fair vote and a fair count in every part of our common country, in so far as national offices are concerned, and until, for protection against free-trade theories, the wages for labor in Europe are as high as those paid in our own more favored land.

I will conclude with an earnest appeal for a vigorous Republican campaign. The *Civil Service Record*, while it referred in its July number to "Mr. Delamater's bad character," says in the August edition: "Mr. Delamater's character, apart from politics, if there can be such a thing as a character that does not follow him everywhere, is very good, we believe." His character is good, and it does follow him everywhere. Let us have an end of slanders, and as both candidates are men of unblemished character and well matched for ability, conduct the canvass on the basis of the relative merits of the two parties. If this be done, the result cannot be doubtful in the Keystone State.

Yours,

PHILIP C. GARRETT.

August 23d, 1890.

Speech of Hon. George W. Delamater before the Republican State Convention, June 25th, 1890, accepting the nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania.

MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: Words cannot express my appreciation of the high honor conferred upon me by this nomination. I accept it with a profound sense of my responsibilities as the standard bearer of the grand organization whose representatives you are, and with the proud assurance of a glorious victory next November.

Inspired by the splendid achievements of Republicanism in the past and pledged to an earnest and continued devotion to the never dying principles upon which these achievements have been won, we are well prepared to enter upon the duties of the coming campaign. The vantage ground upon which Pennsylvania and the Nation stands to-day, the measure of our great prosperity and the degree of intelligence of our people are due to the Republican party. Looking into your faces and animated by your enthusiasm I am convinced that the Republican party of Pennsylvania does not propose to pause now. Whatever questions involving the rights and happiness of the people are confronted will be courageously considered and wisely solved.

The platform which you have adopted proclaims that, as in the past, the Republican party is now the conservator of the good which has already been realized and the positive force which tends to the promotion of all intelligent efforts for the elevation of mankind. I need not enter into details which you all know and realize.

A PARTY OF THE PEOPLE.

The Republican party is essentially the party of the people. Born of the travail of slavery, grown into manhood, disciplined and strengthened by the fierce trials of rebellion and reconstruction, it is now in the full panoply of mature age, able and ready to cope with all living questions. It believes in the absolute equality of all people before the law. Therefore does it protest against all tendencies to class legislation. Believing in the brotherhood of man and recognizing the dependence of all men, one upon the other, it aims to build up a system of laws which shall protect and nurture all alike.

I congratulate you upon your proud position as Representatives of this illustrious party. Not merely rich upon the inheritance which you possess, but because of the promise implied by your membership, that you are ready and willing each to do your part in the splendid work in which our party is engaged. It has accomplished marvelous results because its adherents have not been sentimentalists alone, but

have been living embodiments of the spirit which has animated and controlled it.

ISSUES OF THE DAY.

The issues of to-day are not less important than at any period during the existence of the Republican party. "To transmit to posterity pure and unimpaired that citizenship which has resulted from the heroic sacrifices of the civil war and from the system of education fostered by the Republican party. To put a premium upon patriotism and loyalty to the flag by taking a fatherly care of every veteran soldier of the war. To favor the adoption of such laws as will most equally distribute the burdens of taxation. To wisely control corporations. To protect labor and encourage the growth of a self-respect, independence and happiness among laboring men. To so amend the tariff laws that the great resources of our State and Nation may continue to be liberally developed, and even greater prosperity be enjoyed by our people than in the past."

THE PARTY'S WORK HARDLY BEGUN.

These and many other unsolved problems face us to-day. They demonstrate the fact that the work of the Republican party is hardly yet begun. They call for the best thought of the best minds of the organization. Not only the careful judgment of mature age, but the vigorous and enthusiastic consideration of the young men. I thank God that the signs of the times indicate more than ever before the active participation of all members of the party in the practical management of its campaigns, the infusion of new blood into the organization and a more open and full discussion of all current questions. For the time I happen by your suffrage to be chosen as your leader. As, since early boyhood, I have labored in the ranks so now and in the future you shall find me with my armor on facing the common enemy. I invoke your heartiest coöperation, not that I may gain a personal victory, but that Republicanism may once more demonstrate its inestimable strength in its chosen fortress, the grand old Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

The following address was delivered by the Hon. George W. Delamater before The Pennsylvania Club, under the auspices of the Committee on Political Education, Philadelphia, March 6th, 1890. It made a profound impression upon all who heard it, and cannot but arrest the attention of every thoughtful reader :—

CITIZENSHIP: ITS PRIVILEGES AND DUTIES.

When I was first honored by your invitation to address you, I had hoped to be able to give much time and thought to preparation. Hence, I selected the subject of "Citizenship: its Duties and Privileges," as the one most likely to interest you and inspire myself. Since then, however, the calls upon me have been so extraordinary that I have found this impossible. Therefore, I cannot hope to satisfactorily cover the full scope of the subject. I shall only touch upon certain phases of it, and will be content if what I may say shall be considered merely the preliminary or opening of a discussion which shall lead to the development of certain lines of thought which may prove not only interesting but beneficial.

The highest type of citizenship is the development of the individual to the greatest degree consistent with the good of all.

No one thing demonstrates the fact of the world's advancement in civilization so strikingly as the contrast between citizenship to-day and of old. Once the people were but subjects, knowing and enjoying no rights, but to obey. To-day, even under the depressing influences where monarchy or empire prevail, the march of the development of individualism is clearly apparent; and under the bright sunlight where the favorable conditions of Democracy exist, we are rapidly approximating to the most liberal development of manhood citizenship. In a word, the ruling idea of the one was "the people are for the Government," but the controlling thought of the other is "the Government is for the people," and corollary to that, the great truth is manifest, that such perfect citizenship can only live under a "Government of the people and by the people." In fact, until America set about solving the problem of self-government, furnishing an inspiration and example to the whole world, there was little desire or hope in this direction.

To my mind, two great forces have, more than all others, contributed to move us thus far on the high road to citizenship in its best sense, and combine to guarantee the full measure of its enjoyment in the future, viz.: Education and party organization. The

first, I imagine, you will all admit. The second, however, may seem a paradox. Ignorance is the badge of barbarism. Intelligence is the proud insignia of civilization. The story of the struggles and hardships of mankind in the onward journey from the bondage of the one in search of the other is too long to be told. Instead of forty years in the wilderness, making the pilgrimage to the promised land, more than forty centuries have been occupied, and we are but just spying out the land.

The campaign of conquest which has thus been waged for the education and uplifting of the people, has not been one steady, regular, onward movement, always successful and sweeping everything before it. At first, success in any degree was rare, and the onward movement hardly perceptible. Afterwards and occasionally great victories were won, and, as in Greece and Rome, remarkable, yes, glorious results were manifest; but they were only temporary. The softening, strengthening and broadening spirit of intelligence was not vouchsafed the common people.

It seemed for a time that the undertow had buried in the mid-ocean of the Mediæval dark ages that followed, all hope for the future. But the never quiet waters once more brought it to the surface, and in the embrace of the ever recurring tide its seed was cast upon Britain's historic shores, whence, having taken root, it was transplanted to free America, where it has grown into a gigantic tree, whose "leaves are for the healing of the nations."

Here the full meaning of citizenship is beginning to be realized. Not merely the right to live and eke out a precarious existence, not the mere subject obeying the uncertain command of Chief, Baron, Prince, or Potentate; but *the man* endowed with certain inalienable rights, which are guaranteed to him not only by usage and the common law, but by a written constitution. The Declaration of Independence epitomizes these rights as "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," and declares "that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the 'governed.'"

Therefore, the indispensable and most valued right of a citizen, indeed the one upon which the uninterrupted enjoyment of all the others depend, is the right of self-government. The just measure, not only of his rights and privileges, but also of his responsibilities and duties in this regard, is my chief purpose to-night. Primarily the duties of a citizen are to obey the law, to be honest and truthful, to be industrious and economical, to educate himself and family to such a degree as his surroundings will permit, and to vote. Citizenship implies allegiance to the government, and, of course, compels obedience to law. The ability of the citizen to be truthful and honest,

industrious and economical, and to educate himself and family, indeed, to become good and useful, depends largely upon the character of the laws under which he lives, and in this country the character of these laws depends chiefly upon himself. The happiness and prosperity of the people, their growth individually and collectively in all that is good and noble, can be best secured only under laws which permit the largest individual liberty consistent with the public good, and which insure absolute equality before the law. The Constitution of these United States, manifesting more than human wisdom, has most guardedly and comprehensively recognized and enunciated these propositions, and so far the people have, through their representatives, stamped the seal of their approval thereon by enacting laws consistent therewith.

This land has therefore supplied a fertile soil for personal development. Every avenue for advancement has been opened to any and every man. The public schools, free to all, have furnished the foundation upon which thousands have proceeded to erect superstructures of infinite variety and usefulness. The public press, free almost to license, has added its quota to the general intelligence. Education, in a moderate degree, may be said to be well nigh universal. Shrewdly applied to the great and diverse resources of our country it has brought about marvelous prosperity. Fruitful of good as this is in many ways, it has one serious aspect. Men engrossed in private, professional and business affairs, neglect their public duties. They often fail to watch the current of public affairs and are gradually weaned from any desire to participate therein. Naturally, then, the control and administration of governmental policies has too often fallen into the hands of men who, failing to possess the necessary qualifications for eminence or success in professional and business life, and having a taste for office, have become what are known as professional politicians. Tersely put, they are in politics for what *there is in it*.

Parties are a necessity to a Republican form of government. "In a multitude of counselors there is wisdom," but the wisdom is the wheat that is sifted from the chaff after long discussion.

Our nation's Constitution is the fine, pure gold evolved from the fires of the Revolution, which in itself was the result of many years of discussion, leading up through fierce contests. Law is but the final crystallization of thought, originating in embryo, perhaps in the brain of one man, gradually broadened by popular discussion, and finally becoming fixed by the official action of the majority. Hence the incentive and need of party organizations.

Our history supplies marked examples of the great work of such organizations. The Federal Party evolved the thought of national unity and supreme Federal control, and engrafted it into the Con-

stitution. The Whig Party originated the American policy of protection, and the consequent development of our great natural resources. The Republican Party interpreted, broadly, the Federal view of the Constitution, and in pursuance thereof saved the nation's life. It made the spirit of the Constitution a verity, by freeing the slaves and enfranchising all men. Upholding protection, it took up the unfinished work of the Whig Party, and has built great prosperity for the people thereon. The success or failure, the tendency for good or evil, of a party is determined by the character of its members. Composed of men who only have selfish interests to subserve, its policy will be low, truckling and dishonorable. Controlled by men of intelligence and patriotism, its line of action will be patriotic, honorable and glorious.

A high grade of citizenship is secured by the cultivation of the individual. Education is the chief instrument in this. In a popular government the individual can only be influential in governmental control through Party organizations. Therefore he who holds himself aloof from them limits his influence and usefulness, and neglects his highest duty as a citizen.

Any influence, therefore, which may be instrumental in enlisting our educated, able and successful farmer, professional, business and laboring men in active party work, is most worthy of commendation and encouragement; and this should not be spasmodic and occasional, it should rather be constant and permanent. I regard with great approval the recent tendency of intelligent men to organize themselves into permanent political clubs. Their primary object, I believe, is for the study and discussion of live questions of the day. A secondary, though no less important object, should be, by personal contact and influence of the members with and upon each other, to inspire an active interest in the political movements of the times, making themselves felt by the public, not only as individuals, but as an organization. I congratulate the members of the Pennsylvania Club upon the very advanced stand you have taken in this regard, and I shall strive to induce other similar organizations to emulate your example. I desire to speak to you for the time as Republicans. The first duty of a citizen *is to his country*, irrespective of party. When, in his best judgment, his party is clearly wrong, and is pursuing a course detrimental to the best interests of his Government and people, it is his duty to leave it, and seek new party affiliations. Remembering, however, the truth that in a popular form of government like our own, except in very exceptional instances, the only way to bring about results and influence governmental policy is through the action of party; if men are true to the performance of their whole duty to their party, this necessity will rarely, if

ever, occur. You, and such men as you, have it in your power to make the life of the Republican Party coextensive with that of the Nation itself, and equally glorious. The Republicans who are honest and unselfish in their love of Party and Country, outnumber the professional politicians, as it were five hundred to one. How many of them will remain so engrossed in the ordinary avocations of life as to be oblivious to the best interests of their party management, rests with you to determine. If they are so educated and interested as to keep quiet and constant watch, and are induced, not only to vote in the fall, but at the primaries, carefully selecting the men who shall represent them and their party, the objects will be obtained. It is the province of just such an organization as yours to do this work; once entered upon, it is not only interesting, but fascinating, and fruitful results are quick to follow.

There has been great complaint of bossism and machine control in party politics. Occasionally these complaints have perhaps been in a measure well founded; but *every time* that of which they complain is the outgrowth of that which I have been inveighing against, viz.: The neglect of the intelligent and busy citizen to do his duty. He is often content to leave party management and control alone for a lengthy period. He probably votes every year for his party's nominees, but pays no attention to their selection at the primaries or to the formation of the platform, until finally, in his judgment, they become so bad as to demand radical measures. Had he, as a member of his party, quietly and constantly done his individual duty, keeping abreast of the living questions of the hour, discussing them with his neighbors and friends, attending the primaries and conventions, making the impress of his thoughts and opinion thereon, he would have prevented the growth of evil, and would have avoided the labor and trouble incident to the cure, which is sometimes even worse than the disease itself. So long as men are as we find them, possessed of different qualities of mind, varying in natural abilities, and with widely different opportunities for education and practical experience, so long will some outstrip the others in the race for success in life. The great body of mankind, intelligent though they may become under our favorable institutions, are bound to follow the lead of certain few men who are endowed with the intuitive gifts of leadership. Leaders are born, not made. That genius which enables a man at a glance to measure the capabilities of his fellows; with a touch to feel the impulse of a community, of a state or the nation; and with a thought to estimate the relative force of counter currents of sentiment, and so turn them one against the other as to bring forth satisfactory results, is the born leader.

I know that so far as the present organization of the Republican

party in Pennsylvania is concerned, without assuming to speak for it officially, its most cherished hope is to imbue a new and greater interest in the study of public affairs among the people who have not heretofore taken an active part in the party management, to inject new blood into our active ranks, and to broaden the basis and scope of party councils and control. Thus will the best type of citizenship be enabled to exert its proper influence upon the nation. One thought more and I am done. The legal channel through which citizenship finally speaks is the ballot. Unless it is surrounded by safeguards to make and keep it pure, free and honest, the very existence of self-government is imperilled. Corruption is the most insidious and deadly enemy in its attacks, for its poison may operate so secretly and yet so effectively as to eat into the vitals of the body politic before discovered. The ever watchful intervention of the class of citizens whom you represent in active political life and management, viz.: of men who, loving their country, are yet not selfishly making a living out of it, but who are engaged in the every-day avocations of private life, is the surest defence against it.

That the exercise of the ballot should be free and honest, would seem to require no argument to maintain. Yet the very logic of events makes this the burning question of the day. Shall every man of legal age and requirements be permitted to cast his ballot and have it honestly counted? The party which either directly or indirectly consents to practices of fraud or intimidation whereby the will of the voters is subverted, deserves the reprobation of every citizen. It is our duty to favor the adoption of any plan, looking to reform of our system of voting, which will tend to keep the people free from corrupt influences, and which will promote independence and freedom in casting the ballot, and absolute honesty in counting the vote, and declaring the result. When such improved system is adopted, the entire power of the commonwealth and nation should be devoted to the fearless and impartial enforcement of the law. This must and will be done when the people, in the sovereignty of their rights, demand it.

I thank you for the honor of this hearing. If our discussion shall increase our estimate of the value of citizenship, and add to our appreciation not only of its rights and privileges, but also of its duties and responsibilities; and if thus convinced we shall resolve to do our individual part in the premises, our meeting will have been most happy and fortunate.

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Biog. sketch of George W.
Delamater

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